

Pending.

Miss. Director.

Message submitted by Headquarters of
Soviet Propaganda Bureau of the
Intelligence-Security area.

Don't you think that we should turn this
seller over to Kinter? Please let me
know if you agree.

R. J. D.

Miss
Pending.

Report to Director CIA

To: Director William F. Buckley

Details of the Italian Ministry inform that the only one of an Italian correspondent who he recent months has sought to obtain a visa to enter Italy was that of Charles Gandy, who left the Rome office of the Secretariat early in the spring, as leave, and who asked permission to return to Italy. This permission was granted by Rome. The embassy here does not know the reason for the denial. It is believed, however, that this situation may have changed recently. It is probable that the person most likely to obtain permission to return to Italy would be my colleague, Charles Gandy, whose close personal contacts in Rome established during nearly eight years of residence are unusually good. I, too, might possibly make application to re-enter the country, in view of the fact that the travel of Gandy and myself was primarily conditioned on the belief by International News Service officials that war was imminent and that it was necessary to have American witnesses in Rome. Unquestionably the best time to do so would be that of the International News Service officials here, calculating the probability of a long period of what might be called "prolonged uncertainty" between Italy and America, but decided to send back either Gandy or myself, or both. This would be particularly interesting if it were done fairly quickly, because the temporary setup I established on leaving Rome has not worked, and at present is not sufficient International News Service coverage from Rome. I shall ask George Parks, the General Manager of E.N.S., to consider sending me back to Rome, but under the circumstances I cannot guess the results.

~~Report by Agent Name~~

~~Rele to Selected Recipient(s)~~

It seems to me that some work must be done to someone officially assigned
to the additional setup--either to Paris or to Joseph Gandy, or even to
Mr. Bauro himself--would be the best course of approach. Feeling that,
I might try to suggest to the Italians here to round out their
responsibility as correspondents for some other organization. Until such
a date until it can be carried out in a formal manner as an official
application to be forwarded to the Foreign Office and War Department
in Italy.

GENERAL CONCERN ON THE ITALIAN SITUATION IN ITALY**Report by [REDACTED]**

The attitude of the American public toward the Italian situation is almost entirely based upon misinformation and wishful thinking. The mood of anyone of the Italian people at this time is far better than it was six months ago. Indeed, it can be said that in some respects it is better than it has been since the war with Great Britain started. The Italians were extremely badly prepared psychologically for the war. They had not recovered from the effects of participating in the Italo-Egyptian War and Spanish Civil War, and needed a relatively long period of quiet and recuperation before embarking on what is obviously the most serious and the most dangerous of all the enterprises undertaken by the present government. Indeed, the so-called "pact of steel" between Germany and Italy in 1936 foreseen the road for three years of military, moral, and psychological preparation. The Italian upper classes, particularly in the North, have traditionally tended to be pro-British and anti-German. The same people remember the sacrifices and the hardships of the last war with Germany, and have never had any close feeling of friendship with the people so tangentially different from them. It used to be said, popularly, that in the South of Italy the greatest enemy was the Turk and in the North the Austrian, which really meant the Germans. During last winter, after the terrible reverse in North Africa had revealed the degree of lack of preparation and the extent of suffering involved in the war, morale reached a low point. Then in the spring, when German soldiers and officials flocked into the country to connect with their participation in the Libyan campaign, a large number of Italians openly grumbled about what they called the incompetence of the army by the Germans. The upper classes said that Italy

Report by WEST STAFF

THIS IS

not least the benefits of a country of political indifference, and we back
 to the military alliance of neutrality and neutrality which so save us from
 another. It has a choice between fascism and Hitlerism, and the type classic
 all that, pretty rankly named Hitler. All were unchanged during the
 two years earlier in the first place. On the other hand, a number of
 events immediately preceding attacking the lives of the people, at least
 and the health's throughout. Mussolini's personal qualities, which had fallen
 to an exceptionally low point before he had ordered the
 disastrous Abyssinia campaign in order to achieve a patriotic victory to
 celebrate the Fascist anniversary of March 3, has also that the gradually
 evident. Mussolini has been wise enough to be fully honest in what he has
 to the Italian people, and to avoid close contact with the Italian people
 among the bad days. He has also been psychologically utilized to represent
 one of the greatest propagandists spokesman of the early Fascist period.
 It still be recalled that, long before Hitler went about proclaiming that
 Germany had never been beaten on the battle field but had been broken asunder
 in the home front, Mussolini created the myth of "Victorio Venito." That is
 to say, he made the Italian believe that Italy's recovery after Caporetto
 through the Alpine Army and hence broke the back of German Resistance in
 the First War. Yet the same Mussolini continually stressed responsibility
 of a campaign which presented very distinction from a military point of
 view with the famous Twelfth Battle of the Isonzo, proclaiming that Italy
 and the Alpine Army had intelligent Italianized the ganze people
 in a easy way as intelligent as the educated-Germano that it was
 Germany who suffered losses, but Mussolini's propaganda, confusing the
 facts with a deliberate pattern designed to belittle anyone, has effectively

REPORT BY STANISLAWEK

influencing the morale and determination of the Italian Army can consider that momentous phase of the fighting. In addition to all this, the Italians simply have given themselves to war conditions. They are people with a low standard of living and with extremely restricted liberty in the Alpine areas; they have adjusted themselves to present conditions without and for little under them. Of course, they still grumble, but their unwillingness provides a safety valve. The very fact that Italian discipline is less efficient than the German makes it more elastic and better able to weather severe ups and downs. Military morale also has improved. In this connection, the willingness of Mussolini--at long last, after a great deal of ill-advised interference--to leave the generals to their job, has played a great role. The death of his son undoubtedly has improved his status, both with the civilian population and the military. Previously the Italian had noticed that while Hitler was effective command in the field, Mussolini, vacillating hesitating, had never directly participated with the troops in the various campaigns, and at the same time had permitted political factors to get him away from the army and in their most menial tasks. Bit by bit, the army has taken over control in the little things as well as the large. Younger men are coming to the front. Differences and tensions between the Black Shirts and the regular army now have reached the minimum. Mussolini has learned, the army has learned. I should say that as uniformly and eloquently of the country believe that Italy is set in the way to the flattest-whether it may be, it has become a matter of most important of political survival. There is not the slightest possibility of exception for the overthrow of Mussolini or Fascism at this time. On the contrary, the very fact that Fascism has broken out of the pattern of a

Report by General Macmillan

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ation of whom would only ascertain to believe that fascism is the present force which must survive the war, even if there be a victory. It was not until the end of the winter that Mussolini realized the gravamen of the people against political "strength-through-idea." But as soon as he did recognize it, he turned against neutrals, Fascist officials, and other "strength-through" to go to the front or to get out of sight. In the possibility of the overthrow of Mussolini he caught one or the other of the horns of the dilemma. On the one hand, there is no dependable force around which such a movement can rally. On the other hand, any such movement would obviously make it necessary for the Germans to take over. tank, stock, and barrel. An interesting sidelight in this respect was the fate of the ultra-Fascist Iron Guard Movement in Russia, which was ruthlessly destroyed because it failed to play ball with the German military machine. The present regime in Italy does play ball. No other stands a chance until the war is over, or until this war falters in the allegiance, which is impossible during the lifetime of Mussolini. All of the so-called "Corus of order" in Italy which might have led or inspired an anti-Fascist movement have disintegrated. First the Church: the Pope heads an organization, which, whether American Catholics like it or not, is essentially Italian. In spirit and in organization, the Church with a most formidable administrative job to handle, knows that categorically it will fight any plan of cutting off the financial and other ties which are absolutely essential for its survival; finally, the Pope, realizing the impotency of any naval force in a world in the grip of violent, essentially totalitarian currents, has concentrated his personal energies on keeping intact a neutral and authoritative agency which might at the end of the war, play a great role in the peace, and prevent that peace from being, as

Report by Agent WIRE

was the fact, the grandson of still another dictator. Second: the monarchy is thoroughly discredited as a potential national unifier, independent of fascism. The king, an intelligent man with a long term historical sense, is represented by his advisors as feeling that it is his task to preserve the monarchy at any cost and to play along with a regime which, whatever his personal disagreements with it may be, is satisfying certain historical aspirations. The aristocracy and upper middle classes are weak and disunited. Mussolini, in the middle class sense, has only the slightest influence.

Italy did not want the war. Mussolini advised Italy through Glans that Britain would fight. Hitler disregarded that warning. Mussolini lived up to his bargain. He did so for two, among other, reasons. First, because he believed in fascism--that is to say, he believed that the so-called "young, laborious, populous people of Europe" would dispossess the British and French empires. Second, Mussolini, gradually moving away from the old competitive attitude with Hitler, has bit by bit established an amazing psychological relationship with the German leader. It may sound bad, but I say flatly, as a person with a certain competency in psychology, that Mussolini loves Hitler--Mussolini, the strong, virile male is vastly attracted by the soft, more or less mystical Hitler--and vice versa. Mussolini says--Mussolini is the idea man. Hitler ponders the ideas, considers and chooses among them, and turns them over to his marvelous technical staff for execution. The people of Italy want no war at all. A very large number of them still ask set who will win, but when will it end? But, however, most of them are convinced that the German war machine won't provide that answer. Or rather, they were so convinced until it be-

Report by Robert Wilson

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sists that America was the last to come and would be, in some way, forced, to join. The Italian upper classes generally love their Uncle with England, or perhaps it should be said, while continuing to talk in a pronounced fashion, they lost any hope of a British success. The great masses masses in Italy, always sympathetic to the Americans--connected with them by the millions of immigrants who have flooded to these shores over half a century--have of late been becoming bitter about America. They saw in America's fault that she war to continue. England is bad enough in promising help to other nations which hasn't fully provided, but America is far worse in making the whole world fight for it. Propaganda has effectively sold the masses that America is interventionist, and that the aid to Britain is intended as a bid for the power and even the possessions of the British empire. Yet America's intervention, real intervention, would have an enormous effect on the Italian people. America is still the fascinating magical country. America is still the country which--despite the myth of "Pittoreto"--won the last war.

Neither economic pressure or moral pressure nor any other non-military factor will erode the Italian people. Italy's training for the belt-tightening of the present war goes back far beyond the period of sanctions. Italy cannot be starved out. Italy cannot be frightened out of the war, for the good and sufficient reason that the population of a totalitarian state is necessarily always more frightened by the state itself--by the open and secret police, by the vast paraphernalia of physical pressure close to home--than it can be by some remote outside agency. Italy can definitely be defeated, but it must be defeated by forces of area. Nothing has hurt the British cause in Italy more than the British's weakness and stupidity.

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THE 4 NO FIGHT ALREADY

In the war of 1914 and in the war of 1940, between the Germans, the Allies, and the Axis, these carefully calculated Italian self-sacrifice, the British, Americans, and West European allies did, have allowed the Italians
to be the traditional Anglo-American bushwhack and guerilla warfare
against "lighter people." Moreover, the Germans, making no pretense, have
mercilessly bashed the Italians out of light spots and than the Germans
are helping the Axis cause by getting into those light spots, the British
have relentlessly harpooned the Italians with all sorts of military punishment
such as raids on Rome which never really震撼ed. At this stage,
the point is to do point whatever to stress the harshness, such as food,
etc., next month of the civilian population. If Britain want this may
be a reprisal to recover any measure of prestige in Italy. She
is very worried about military suffering of the civilians. If the British were
to be sent word that excessive cautions about bombing Rome and possibly
Italy's property and bombing of this kind would really offend the Italians
and create tension in the war, which, as has been said, is based on deeper and
longer term factors—they would regard that justly. Every accomplished
British agent wants, and they have been far too many, convinces the Italians
to play and better play along with the Germans. Every humanitarian appeal,
every discrediting speech by an American official, turns the Anglo-American
war in Italy. But the presence of American flying forces in raids
over Italian cities, real raids instead of toy raids, would help the Anglo-
American cause with pole, with reluctance, the Italians are beginning to
learn the language of force. That is the only language which should be
spoken to them. Italy will not be more subject to the beneficial effects
of American propaganda until after America shows itself to

to a number of other important areas. In
order to keep our forces from being
entangled, we must be able to maintain a policy of
with these groups, without committing ourselves to
any particular group. This is the only way to
keep our forces from being drawn into
hostile actions and largely to reduce the risk of
retaining from friendly cities essential supplies. This
see, Please, Tokyo, and the next time we speak, I would like
to the old problems of whether the Huk would be willing to
these cities. At least the Japanese would then should be more
and the danger to friendly troops will bring this to the Huk.
as getting up to the present day, the only really useful
resolution with a solution which has been suggested and of course in
and elsewhere.

Controllable area of user grouping for strategic areas in
private interests by Mallesse to the area have been given and that
under any kind of circumstances to pick up his proposals by
suitably sending to all the interested areas as far west as possible. And then
of course the liaison in the local areas in a great body, so that they
will be well informed of the interpretation of our views. It is
grateful to further consider let us say within twenty-four hours
against the example of their press and radio bulletins, and to work
for the better results of any particular area before joining the
country to the others areas. At time to be held and the location

SECRET SOURCE

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power we have at our disposal, and will do nothing throughout Europe
but constantly American broadcasts and comments over short波 except 1000
in flight by means of carrier aircraft. American propaganda is
not likely to be effective, should it be used almost entirely on the things
itself, to be effective, should it be used almost entirely on the things
of short-wave radio, especially factual details of growing American power
and illustrating how this power is effectively being used. Second
is dealing the situation with specific facts, particularly those bearing
on Hitler's actions, which obviously prove that America knows distinctly
what is going on inside Europe and is in a position to tell Europeans
what their own leaders keep from them. Nothing so wise harmful, however,
than American Federation on this second point. To tell Indians of
what American Federation is Italy which have not really taken place, or
of what which have not occurred, especially those who send out the
information. In my opinion, American broadcasts to Italy in
English, and in French, of sufficient power to be effectively
heard in short-wave broadcasting power to the key to everything
would have an extremely valuable effect. From America the distance is
one great, yet it may be possible by means of relay, perhaps via
Porto Rico and Liberia or some other place on the African continent.
Porto Rico and Liberia or some other place on the African continent,
or perhaps from Canada or Iceland. The best plan would be for a secret
radio high-powered American station, at least in power as Mexico or
China, operating from somewhere in the British Isles.
British radio have time for more than ten minutes on the surface.
Only the present ones in Britain have been really examined. Naturally
the exact design cannot be determined. The personnel who made their
design will soon be really buried and effective damage to the

MEMO BY PETER PARKER

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warrior class serving the British during most of the century. It is hard to understand why the British stopped after the first raid, or why they made no propagandist effort of using men of Italian origin. If instead of Germans, British paratroopers who turned out to be American volunteers were captured, the effect on morale would be great. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that the Italians consider the British to be fighters who have lost their nerve in comparison with the Germans. The reporting which proves to the Italians or allows them to believe that the British are as tough on the offensive on Italian soil as they are at sea on British soil, will weigh heavily in the balance in forming opinion.

The attitude current in this country that the Germans control Italy is reprehensible. There are many times more Italians in Germany than there are Germans in Italy. At least 300,000 Italian workers, including scores of thousands of skilled artisans, are working in German factories. The great influx of German troops into Italy last winter and spring created temporary impresses that the Germans were in charge. Most of those men have left Italian soil, although considerable numbers remain in Libya, and some in Sicily and in the area south of Naples. To be sure, there are German advisors in many of the ministries. The German embassy has great influence at the foreign office. Valigia, of the Ministry of Popular Culture, who is the ministry of propaganda, tends to be dictated on joint Axis meetings from Berlin, but this results from the simple fact that the Germans are fighting this war more than the Italians, and also from the practical fact that the German propaganda machine is better and more efficient than the Italian. German subsidies have provided much help to training Italian aircraft forces, especially tanks and anti-tank and anti-aircraft artillery.

Report by PRINCE VASSIL

Sect 11

The Army they have at hand played a great role. What is present has enough fire power not under arms. It should say that is least a third of the number is not equipped in the most modern fashion. Possibly a half million are now used in the Alburnus campaign. The entire Italian fleet is polluted by Italian troops from Africa to the Greek Islands.

A spearheading force is made consists of small fregate with excellent armament. Italian aircraft production is slowly stepping up. The raids on the British Isles not succeeded in destroying production. A long range plane from 100 to 400 planes a month, a high estimate, perhaps less or even old machines, mostly referred to the British as cruises and interceptors, are gradually being replaced by new types, which include a very fast fighter and a very fast aluminum fleet bomber.

Considering all the circumstances, the health of the Italian people is surprisingly good. Of course, the physical resistance and robustness of the Italian are normally exceptionally good. Plenty of sunlight and a relatively dry climate reduces the necessity for so much fat protein and high calorie content in the diet. Meat was never a staple of the Italian diet, as least if the common people, and its restrictions to one day and a half each week in no hardship. It would serve no good purpose at this time to itemize the details of shortages, but it is probable that by early winter they will begin to impinge upon the health of the civilian population, particularly to the older. Thus far the economic and diplomatic situation appears does not seem to have improved the food situation, change however the supplies are going to Germany, or because they are being continually to the north frontiers in Italy, or perhaps because they are being stored for later use.

~~Report to SISU WASH~~

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There is not one type of food situation which shortage fails to affect, not even bread or protein, owing the present economy. Yet any propaganda appeal based upon these situations has failed to meet sincerely any of the requirements of a good propaganda. It is not enough to have a specific knowledge of the excesses existing in the various Italian cities and localities, in order to avoid the accusation of being "nothing but a propagandist," and it must effectively dispel rumors like the fundamental Nazi propaganda argument that "Italy is enormous and excessively rich; and it only deprives other countries of their entirely just rights to a minimum degree." I think, so far as I know, the health of the army has been exceptionally good. The diet of the ordinary soldier has been well above the level to which peasants and even city dwellers in most of the southern regions of Italy have been accustomed in peacetime. Even with the civilian population, the food problem is still one of acute inconvenience so far as the ordinary people are concerned, rather than that of real suffering. To illustrate the bounds of foreign propaganda about such matters as wartime shortages, it can be pointed out that any emphasis on the lack of heat--and there probably will be little if any in military bases in such cities as Rome and Cosenza--must take into account that kind of say kind in all but the poorest of the wealthier was practically unknown until a generation or two ago.

The general point I am trying to make is that propaganda is to be effective in Italy must be based on a contrast between present conditions in Italy and those in the United States. It must be based on the fact that even with a Burns victory, conditions will become worse politically and will shut off the basis of Nazi external influences. As has been the implicit practice of the Fascist regime, there is no small, indeed in its trivial manifestations, in

Report by Fleet Admiral

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the classic manifestation of all political pressure in Italy. The American emphasis on hope and perfectability is alien to the Italian experience and temperament. Share this with truth is the catch phrase that the classic images of Imperial Russia, of East Germany and of Fascist Italy are respectively, harder, tougher, and Ruthless. After all, the Italians have lived for centuries on the one hand under a series of despots, and on the other hand within burning dictions of the central sound of hellfire. In compensation they make up for a profound capacity for resignation and adjustment if society and government seldom translates itself into terms reproductive to authority. They have very little remonstrance, and hence very little appetite for risking their skins to better their lot. This all important fact must be kept in mind in gauging the possibilities of any kind of internal uprising. Against to, however, is the other fact that, accustomed to accept leadership which is bold and daring, they can swing over rapidly to the ranks of small minorities of individuals who demonstrate their ability to replace the currently existing constituted authority. A very dear friend of mine, one of the bravest of the younger fascist leaders, once told me that the symbol of Italian revolution is the man who, watching in his house for the pallion to cease and arrest him, shoots at this through the window, knowing that his gesture is hopeless in itself but will provide an example for hundreds of others who do not have equivalent courage. Thus in Italy the task is on the one hand to prepare the masses for our leadership and the other-by far the more difficult-to fit the new leaders without the latter, the former is meaningless. Where are these leaders to be found? I have already suggested

Report by MIKE MURKIN

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There also do not intend to crush either, the aristocracy, the upper middle class, and among the extreme radicals. The only two remaining forces are the army and the Soviet party itself. The position of the army is this and continues to grow. It must be remembered that the Comptroll is a as spokesman of the elements of your middle class and working class group and who has risen to the ranks of officers in the Party War. Perhaps his presence can be repeated. There are no outstanding cases as yet. All the old ones must be discarded. For example, non like Bedollo and Prachtan are discredited. The future of Piedmont looks the necessary strength, popularity, and decisiveness, although the common people respect the socialist as an officer. A more likely figure is the youthful Duke of Savoia. Having the party, the situation is almost the opposite of that in the army. The older men in terms of experience have retreated and even strengthened their position. Most important of them is the ultra extremist and friend of fascism, Farinacci, who remains firmly entrenched close to the top of the ring. If anyone such can not have nothing to do with the formulation of a new setup except as the target for the successive action of younger men. If these young and were able to challenge and subdue such a Farinacci, he would overnight become a national figure. It is completely necessary to say that such a task would be extremely difficult and dangerous, but I think not impossible. There are groups of other figures in their thirties, most of them now serving with the crack forces, who have enough party backgrounds to provide the raw material for the Comptroll. These younger men, by the nature of their party work, have resulted to the people. Among them is Bassano, who has been an excellent secretary of the party under several regimes, and who in a quiet way has

Report by VANCE VANCE

built up a sizable following. Any considerations of party development must hinge on the future of Count Giaco. The Duce's influence, originally overshadowing a widespread unpopularity, has decreased to insubstantial proportions, while retaining the confidence of Mussolini, has made it appear that he is courageous enough to carry operations of his own. The Giaco clique has shifted the basis of operations from the party to the army. General Cavallero, the only military leader in this war to escape the curse of incompetency and defeat, is personally very close to the foreign ministers. Last winter the army did not have a high opinion of Cavallero, but now his position has greatly improved. If the army Giaco is a soldier who has really picked his side in doing his duty. The Germans definitely do not like Giaco, because they cannot depend upon him. In private, Giaco even now expresses himself along clearly anti-German lines. I have the means--if I can return to Italy--of fairly constant access to Count Giaco, and hence to perhaps the best source of inside information in the country. In Italy such channels can be maintained in one of two ways, through personal friendships or through direct or indirect bribery. Information still can be bought in Italy, and at not too high prices. Had I known that such information would be of value--had I known that there were people here sensible enough to see its value, I could easily have compiled a comprehensive "Who's Who" of real and potential leaders, with financial estimates of the means of winning or buying them. I did not have such knowledge, though I could probably manage, in a series of contacts with Italian here over a brief period of time, to refresh my memory on the subject. All such persons can be reached only from inside, hence the information about their personal situations would be useful only if we had men operating inside Italy.

TOP SECRET - ROMA

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As a result, returning to Central Europe, to Poland, and to manipulation
of the Polish opposition, Yugoslavia is a totalitarian state imposed not by
any court but by being unopposed. And just because of its exclusivity,
it has always had great exports for material, so Hitler has still a
possibility, which provides some relief from the deadly unpopularity of the
totalitarian system. I think I have already expressed my opinion that the
success of anti-Soviet propaganda, or for this matter of any
propaganda based upon personal or group motives, is constant and endless
success. A couple of months ago Ambassador Phillips to Rome called in
the correspondents to ask them to maintain some sort of dignified,
modest front and appearance of unity in the face of Russian propaganda
aiming to suggest discord and conflict among the American people. He
thought that the correspondents and other Americans present at the confer-
ence might say, but was unable to answer because, he indicated, such
propaganda would be outside the province of official in his position.
The conference, it must be admitted, was a flop, and hurt rather than
helped. Above all else of the men in that conference knew just exactly
what Gorbachev had been told to the score of Italian the classified top
information, but in the absence of any official support for personnel
interrogation remonstrating, he probably took little advantage of his
privileges. I know that if I return to Italy I will be besieged both by
communists and Americans for information. I know, furthermore, that my
statements would be accepted at close to face value. I could start and
maintain a fairly effective propaganda which, believe it or not, might
possibly prevent your returning to Florida within forty-eight hours. If I
return to Italy, even small measure of the same kind of influence

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Report by PEPPER WILSON

ights be obtained by my establishing and maintaining contacts with Italian officials and Germans in this country. At lunch yesterday(August 13) with four ranking officials of the Italian embassy, it was clear that such an enterprise might stand a good chance of succeeding.

In conclusion, I should like to express my opinion on the subject of outside propaganda, directed by radio or otherwise, to Italy and to other countries within the German orbit. I feel that Americans generally fail to recognize the essential dualism which lies at the bottom of modern psychological propaganda. The double standard rests on the realization that what must be told the home public must not be told the foreign public. Naturally such a concept presents practical difficulties for Americans, but we must learn how to evolve our own techniques of keeping home and foreign propaganda separate and distinct. For example, emphasis on idealism and high moral purpose possibly serves a necessary end in bringing some measure of national unity within the United States. But anything smacking of Wilsonian or Wilsonianism is deadly poison abroad. The Axis propaganda machine accuses us of being selfish, materialistic, ruthless, arrogantly domineering. If I had anything to do with foreign propaganda, I would not repudiate any of these accusations. I would accept them, alter them, and form them into the preliminary barrage of our actual military participation, which after all, must really be all these things. At home, on the other hand, I would allow, indeed instruct our propagandists to deny these accusations. Our purpose, abroad at least, is to confuse and divide our enemy, and inconsistency fosters this end. At home we must say that we are threatened, but that we menace no foreign nation. Abroad we must drive home the belief that our great power, far too secure to be seriously impaired or worried by the Axis conquests, cannot

TOP SECRET//COMINT

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and we realize the creation of a waste plant at variance with our
 is path. I would tell the world that we created all the arms which made
 possible the atomic weapons. Ford and the men who developed modern assembly
 line production made possible the nuclear arm. America laid the basis
 the techniques of political propaganda. American philosophy, Hayek
 in general, practical pragmatism and the modern concept of practicality.
 of greatest efficiency. We practically built a continental economy
 in California packed about with culture's artifacts. And in creating all
 I must confess that the Germans, in borrowing from us,
 forged and manifested what we let them have. I could point out that
 was, not as a political democracy, but as a twentieth century free
 Europe. Non-Eng business machine, has the concept of reconciling individual
 independence and welfare. I would not run away
 the greater nation in Europe that we are a violent people, but I
 want stress that action that although we may have crudeness and brutalit-
 they are the attributes of the strong which are infinitely preferable
 to the weak. Additionally, I would try to suggest that America is
 so far and will week by week show itself more clearly to be in this
 greatest desire, a country of people with the highest material living
 care of the world. We resolved to finish the job it began in 1917
 reasonably left unfinished. America won the last war. America will win
 the next. But with the intention of creating peace or anarchy, but with the
 suggestion that it is possible to create perhaps a century of worldwide
 material and cultural well-being, based upon the restoration of the assembly
 a centralized from tank and military deployment predicated to the purposes of
 the United States.

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Return to
Room No.

the American people and the world. It is a matter of great concern to the United States Government that the occupied areas of Germany be made safe and secure. The present situation is one of great danger and uncertainty. The German people are in a state of great distress and despair. The American people are deeply concerned about the safety of their loved ones and the welfare of their families. The American people are also deeply concerned about the future of the world. The American people are deeply concerned about the safety of their loved ones and the welfare of their families. The American people are also deeply concerned about the future of the world.

T-380-4

(1) Rating "B" - Mussolini reported to Musolinini to intercept
the Italian people in Rome at his states his people
are not afraid of the Germans, and if an effort is made to force them
to leave Italy, the country will fall. (Top Secret)

104-A01 12-100

(2) Rating "B" - Mussolini stated that in connection with the revolutionary
movement in Italy, the Navy will be first of the three armed services to
act. He said that in the opinion of people connected with the revolutionary
movement they are increased now and are not from the better
elements.

104-A01

(3) Rating "B" - General Belli (Alberti) is in charge of naval publications and
is connected with Propaganda (Propaganda). He was asked by our接触者 (of the
Navy) to popularize the Italian Navy propagandist in connection with
the revolution in Italy. The Admiral told our contact that he
had been signed up in that affair because the Navy wants to
protect Mussolini. He told our contact that the Navy is pro-English and
pro-American and that the Royal British friends of Mussolini
will not be considered the Ministry of Defense.
He said he would not be considered the Ministry of Defense.

104-A01

(4) Rating "B" - The four "Fascisti" battalions which were recently reviewed by
Mussolini were made up of long trusted Fascist Militiamen and these battalions
have been organized as a personal guard for Mussolini and will not leave Rome
until he always remains ready to protect him. Rating "B".

(5) Rating "B" - The morale of the people in Naples has dropped to an all
time low due to initiation of the new bread rationing scheme. The whole spirit
of the people has changed - from apathetic they have passed to a more resolute
and courageous attitude.

(6) Rating "B" - At the Breda Airplane-Betti factory near Rome the following was recently
discovered on a window with a diamond "Morte a Mussolini" & "no Imperatore
e no duce all Italia deve stare". The factory was closed for two days for an
investigation to be made and conclusion of the handwriting and the finger-prints
of all employees were taken. This information was learned from a man who works at
the factory.

(7) Rating "B" - On September 3 trucks, loaded with machine guns, arrived
from Sicily to the Hotel "Mure" in Rome and unloaded them. These machine guns
were stored in the cellar there. Many German agents and Gestapo agents live
in the hotel. A revolutionary group to which informant belongs is investigating
to see if machine guns have been stored in other hotels. Rating "B".

(8) Rating "B" - A few days ago Ciano had dinner with Von and Volpe. These
two men are said to control half the money in Italy. Contact reports that they
are not allied with the revolutionary movement.

(9) Rating "B" - At the high command in Rome everyone except a small group
of German agents is against the Germans. Contact reports Underlio is keeping in
touch with various army people and a chance comes will be ready to take over.

(10) Rating "B" - Contact states that Janiss (head of Italian Police) is in
touch with revolutionary group. Mussolini does not trust his own people any more
and is afraid to drop Janiss. Mussolini is now surrounded by German police feeling
more sure of them than of the local Italian police.

T7380-41

1. This is a copy of the original document, dated 1940, which was sent to the German government by the United States Government. It is a copy of the original document, dated 1940, which was sent to the German government by the United States Government. It is a copy of the original document, dated 1940, which was sent to the German government by the United States Government. It is a copy of the original document, dated 1940, which was sent to the German government by the United States Government.

2. D.O. 100-11

3. The document is in the public domain and is available to anyone who wants to use it. It is a copy of the original document, dated 1940, which was sent to the German government by the United States Government. It is a copy of the original document, dated 1940, which was sent to the German government by the United States Government. It is a copy of the original document, dated 1940, which was sent to the German government by the United States Government. It is a copy of the original document, dated 1940, which was sent to the German government by the United States Government.

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ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR RELEASE BY THE
CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
1. **INTRODUCTION**
The Italian political situation has been characterized by a period of great instability and uncertainty. The recent elections have resulted in a coalition government which is likely to be short-lived due to internal dissension and external pressures. The new government will face many challenges, particularly regarding the economy and foreign policy. The impact of the recent elections on Italy's relations with other countries and its position in the world will be closely watched.

2. **ECONOMIC SITUATION**
The Italian economy has been plagued by high inflation, high unemployment, and low growth. The recent elections have brought about changes in economic policy, with a shift towards more market-oriented reforms. The new government will face the task of implementing these reforms while maintaining stability and avoiding social unrest. The impact of the new economic policies on Italy's international trade and investment will be closely monitored.

3. **FOREIGN POLICY**
Italy's foreign policy has been characterized by a desire to maintain good relations with all major powers. The recent elections have brought about changes in Italy's foreign policy, with a shift towards a more independent and assertive stance. The new government will face the task of navigating the complex web of international relations, particularly regarding the Balkans and the Middle East. The impact of the new foreign policy on Italy's international形象 will be closely monitored.

4. **INTERNAL SECURITY**
Italy's internal security has been characterized by a period of relative stability. The recent elections have brought about changes in Italy's internal security policies, with a shift towards a more assertive stance. The new government will face the task of maintaining law and order while avoiding social unrest. The impact of the new internal security policies on Italy's international形象 will be closely monitored.

5. **DEFENSE AND MILITARY**
Italy's defense and military policies have been characterized by a period of relative stability. The recent elections have brought about changes in Italy's defense and military policies, with a shift towards a more assertive stance. The new government will face the task of maintaining law and order while avoiding social unrest. The impact of the new defense and military policies on Italy's international形象 will be closely monitored.

COMPLETED 10/10/2023

It is felt that the present situation in Italy is not ripe for revolution. The Italian people are not yet prepared to turn their backs on the Government. The Communists have been too successful in their efforts to gain control of the economy and the political system. They have also been instrumental in the recent strikes and labor disputes. The Italian people are not yet ready to accept a Marxist government.

The Italian people are not yet prepared to accept a Marxist government. They are still clinging to the old ways of life and are not yet willing to make the necessary changes. The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution. The Italian people are not yet willing to accept a Marxist government. They are still clinging to the old ways of life and are not yet willing to make the necessary changes. The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution. The Italian people are not yet willing to accept a Marxist government. They are still clinging to the old ways of life and are not yet willing to make the necessary changes. The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution.

While it is believed that the Italian people are not yet prepared to accept a Marxist government, they are still clinging to the old ways of life and are not yet willing to make the necessary changes. The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution.

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(a) The House of Representatives, during the present war, has proved itself to be very useful for its purpose. It is the present form of government.

(b) There is little chance for a revolution to occur in Italy. The Italian people are not yet prepared to accept a Marxist government. They are still clinging to the old ways of life and are not yet willing to make the necessary changes. The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution.

(c) The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution. The Italian people are not yet prepared to accept a Marxist government. They are still clinging to the old ways of life and are not yet willing to make the necessary changes. The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution. The Italian people are not yet prepared to accept a Marxist government. They are still clinging to the old ways of life and are not yet willing to make the necessary changes. The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution. The Italian people are not yet prepared to accept a Marxist government. They are still clinging to the old ways of life and are not yet willing to make the necessary changes. The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution. The Italian people are not yet prepared to accept a Marxist government. They are still clinging to the old ways of life and are not yet willing to make the necessary changes. The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution. The Italian people are not yet prepared to accept a Marxist government. They are still clinging to the old ways of life and are not yet willing to make the necessary changes. The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution. The Italian people are not yet prepared to accept a Marxist government. They are still clinging to the old ways of life and are not yet willing to make the necessary changes. The Italian Government is not yet strong enough to withstand a Marxist revolution.

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Project "I" will force Italy to
concentrate its forces on the
front in Sicily. It will be effective
in forcing Italy to strike hard
and to use 275 mm. American
ammunition. This is the
"William Purves".

There are differences of opinion among
various parties regarding the presence of American
troops in Italy. Some, such as Ciano, want to get rid of all American
troops as soon as they are replaced by Italians, but others like
Graziani think that this would be poor judgment and a false step.

104-100-104-230
In Croatia and Greece there is much resistance and Italian
troops are killing many of the people. This is from the head of the press
which says that no resistance was sustained in Ostria, Montenegro because
the Germans are breaking their way through the rebel Montenegrin forces.

Turkish disturbances in Turkey are growing more serious as the weeks
go by.

104-100-104-230
Police in Sicily, which is in a state of civil birth
and civil death, has been functioning as a result of
recent moves in Sicily. These include prefects, sub-prefects and police
chiefs.

104-100-104-230
However, the British occupying forces in the British
territory of two billion dollars in currency in the Abyssinian
territory, in this country had no judicial assistance. It was sent
to Switzerland where it was sold. This currency was bought
by the Bank of Italy at a very low rate, they have been using it to conduct Italy
and to settle the debts that are essential to her existence. Thus Germany
has been暗暗ly helped Italy without her axis partner.

104-100-104-230
(7) King Victor Emmanuel III, source living in Italy and acquainted with
western visitors to the Italian Court. When Mussolini returned from a recent
trip to Africa he talked with the King for an hour. In private family con-
versation at which his son was present the King said that Mussolini admitted to
him for the first time that he had made a great mistake and now finds himself in a
situation from which he cannot see his way out.

104-100-104-230
(8) Editor of a popular Belgian daily recently made a visit to Naples
and called on a violent anti-socialist leader in connection with the formation
of a new government. It is reported that Ciano will be included. There was
an meeting of anti-socialists in Calabria following the above mentioned meeting.

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103
The government has been unable to find any reliable source which can be relied upon to furnish reliable information on the present status of the German economy.

104-105

104-105
Information from occupied countries indicates that the economic situation in Germany is extremely difficult and there is little hope for improvement. The Germans are experiencing great difficulties in finding employment and are becoming increasingly discontented with the German Government. The German people are becoming more and more disenchanted with their leaders and are beginning to turn their backs on the Nazi party. The Nazi party's hold on the German population is slipping away as a result of the economic situation and the political situation in the German government.

105-106

105-106
The Nazi party's grip on Germany is slipping away, and the German people are becoming increasingly discontented with the Nazi party.

INTelligence THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Monograph Index Number
No standard index number
Not assigned

It is believed that the Italian Communist Party's main objective is to seize power in Italy by peaceful means. This would be done through the election of a government friendly to the party, and through the infiltration of the army and other armed forces. It is also possible that the Communists may attempt to overthrow the government by force if they are unable to do so through peaceful means. The party has been involved in a number of violent incidents in recent years, particularly in Sicily, where it has sought to establish itself in the countryside. The party has also been involved in a number of political assassinations, most notably the killing of Giulio Andreotti in 1978. The party has also been involved in a number of economic crimes, such as the kidnapping of Aldo Moro in 1978.

It is believed that there is a significant number of communists in the Italian Army. The Army should take cognizance of the following facts in order to bear directly on the possibilities or probabilities of a successful revolution:

(a) There has been no strong leader yet uncovered who can unite the disparate and scattered groups of the Italian Army for the success of this movement. The leader, once he is found, will be determined enough to take over command and control of a widespread revolution. While the average Italian soldier does not have revolutionary tendencies, it is mostly talk and very little action.

(b) The few officers who have joined the revolution have sold himself completely to the movement and has given them for protection. No members of the Italian Army is courageous and it is doubtful whether any serious revolutionary movement could get underway unless the military knew about it, and it is believed that they would quickly suppress anything threatening the down fall of Mussolini at the present time.

(c) The House of Savoia, during the present war, has proved itself to be very weak, and would not have the courage to change the present form of government without tremendous pressure being brought to bear.

(d) There is little money available to finance such a revolution. While it is true that some of the industrialists and bourgeois groups would willingly donate funds, their fear of being caught and their bourgeoisistic nature is believed to be sufficient to prevent the acquisition of any very substantial revolutionary funds.

(e) The leadership of the Italian Army and munitions would be a serious one for the revolutionaries. The only reliable army is the navy, which contains many Communists. The Communists in the army, while their numbers are unknown, are believed to be quite large; they are quite loyal to their service, and it is doubtful if this mobile force is likely to play any role in the revolution. Possibly some officials in the army, in most regions in Italy, can be induced to deliver arms to the revolutionaries, but at the present time it is a very doubtful question. The Navy is believed to be most loyal to the House of Savoia, although there is a considerable discontent within its ranks, and they too feel that Mussolini is finished as a leader.

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modern) is now the most
widely used form of fuel.
It is also the most
widely used form of
fuel, the second most
widely used form of
fuel.

Worldwide, the primary
form of fuel is natural gas.
The second most
widely used form of
fuel is oil.

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OFFICE OF COMBINED NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

RATING

SIXTY-EIGHTH INTELLIGENCE TENDENCIES

In Italy positions of government, and of armed organization and firm interests are being sought to serve as intermediaries. In England, it is admitted that there is still some help to be had from the Party. British publicity, second vector of contact with leader of Italian Communists, which the U.S. and England could create in newspapers right away as two groups - Britain and France should be made on Socialist Party. It is to be done separately, because copy would be taken by monopolies until on its arrival after the Italian election. If new paper is not given back to Italy, it will be given back to England. The 100 prisoners of war in England may well like to stay there now, more than in Germany. They can easily find a job in England to make a living, especially one in work and earn a living, splendid one. And so on. The British understand that Italy is prepared now to receive for action if need be Hitler's final simulates regaining British premises of Italian United and Civilian people informed given in Africa to Italian Defense Society. Also given in Africa to Italian Defense Society. Also given in Africa and continental committee should be given dual representation of all new forms of actions or similar representation from all over Italy to be well represented to Britain. Apparently we've already had a meeting.

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1. In view of the present situation, it will be difficult to hold the election in Italy in November. The election committee has been informed that the election will be held in December.

2. The situation in Italy is similar to that in France, where the government has been unable to form a coalition.

3. The situation of successful revolutionary party in Italy is similar to that in France, where the party has a large number of members in control of state operation almost impossible due to efficiency of secret service.

4. Gattone could not give any information between his party in Italy and the United States could be affected by the U.S. intervention. He will investigate possibility.

5. Gattone's plan for economic rehabilitation of Italy after war is not known to him until now. Pointed out that Gattone will have plan if Gattone is appointed from England and France. He should their country a more working on these ideas but he has not finalized yet to you.

In order to avoid any accusations made for propaganda, reference to this party should not be mentioned.

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In the first place, the Novi Ligure had a large personnel which included in my Central Party period 241,51 of 9 July 1943. He explained in a measure the organization of the "Novi Ligure Party" an anti-Fascist anti-war group was not at the present time. It is made up of what might be considered two sectors, which include university students, middle-class people, and industrialists. The second sector is decidedly not connected with the present time. Then the sectors are better organized each more or less. In the first, he said, there is no clear line here; the case being, the overrunning of the country in the beginning of the war. He pointed out that after the fall of Italy, the first with a definite or literal idea of government was associated with a new regime. In the second sector had to be found Italian troops in North Africa.

He stated that it is very improbable that the officers and men of the regular army would be persuaded to take active part in any uprising against the Government of the U.S.S.R. The officers, officers and men, however, could be prevailed upon to do so. He was not so sure with regard to the air force. He believed that probably in the early days he came from this force. He went on to point out that the party is now in a formative stage and is not in a position to act yet. He stated that the party is a leader and a strong one, but he was not permitted to speak of any individual's that he was permitted to give the names of any individuals that he stated that the men of the first sector, university people, could not be expected to take the stand in any event, but personally, they had too much to lose, but likewise the second sector when the time comes. It was evident acknowledged by him, that there is a conflict of ideals.

He asked him if there were any members of the party who wanted to help him in the first sector. He said that they did want help in the world. The U.S.S.R. has given him money to organize. However, he was most emphatic in giving me to understand that he did not represent this sector and did not want me to accept their statement as representative of their leaders if I desired.

I asked him to lay down his ideas in freeing Italy from her present form of Government and from Fascism, and he gave the following points:

(1) All radio broadcasts and newspaper articles always treat Italy as two countries, the fascist part and the other the Italian people. Insist that there is a division between the two and if possible, it should be on the fascist side and not on the Italian people.

(2) That in case Italy becomes a separate state, that the territories of metropolitan Italy remain, that is to say, those areas of the Italian State which are not to include the Balkans, Austria, Bulgaria, and Albania. He stated that Albania was not important to Italy and would not have to be included. He claimed that the idea of a empire was not important to the Italian people and that the same in their heart. He did, however, believe that as to Libya most of the colonies should be given back to Italy, Sicily retaining such strategic points as were deemed essential.

(e) He stated that he had been asked to find some high officials who would be good candidates to form some high office, and he who was to become Minister of Defense, went to Paris and met him who had been given to him. He said the man he met had been his and been given to him. He said that this was well worth investigating by the Italian authorities.

(f) He stated that arrangements were made by him to ship some of the Italian naval personnel from Italy to Rhodesia in South Africa where they could spread anti-fascist ideas and should be broadcast and told to Italian people who do not yet know of this excellent plan. He stated that this should be continued in other British colonies and it would have a profound effect. If the news can be gotten through to the Italian people.

(g) He said that it was important that the people of England and America understand that Italy at the present time is not a free country; it must be realized that this extent of control now being exercised here by the Germans. He said that of Franco, Denmark and Belgium, had placed her in a category similar to that of France which are forced upon them by Hitler. They are not responsible for what is done upon them by Hitler.

(h) He said that to the best of his knowledge General Simovitch, the Yugoslav prime minister, broadcast during the British had promised Yugoslavia that if Italy would fight at the side of the Allies they would be given the Italian province of Istria and Dalmatia and some other Italian territory. He stated that there was a general impression in Italy and had created an anti-British feeling. At present the point of view is that it was imperative that this idea be clamped from Italian mind as soon as possible.

(i) He stated that in America the son of Puccini, Signor Salvinini, Signor Sorrento and Don Sturzo, a priest, had organized the society known as Italian Defense Society. The purpose of this group was a loyal and patriotic one, not anti-American in any phase, but merely one which will attempt to save Italian assets in America so that they will be available after the war. He pointed out that if possible this group should be helped and encouraged and that announcements be made that if Italy will break away from German domination her assets in America and America will be returned to her.

(j) In the organization of a new Europe, he stated that occupied and controlled countries should be given equal say with victorious states in that organization. He did not include Germany as one of those countries which should have a voice. He stated that he preferred to leave that out but went on to explain that the organization of a new Europe could be successful unless the present occupied and controlled countries had a say in its organization, especially in the organization of any new League of Nations or similar body.

(k) He argued that the Italian crews which were seized from the Italian merchant ships taken over by the United States Government be well treated and that be made known in radio broadcasts. The news has apparently gone abroad here that these sailors are very badly treated. He did not object to the punishment of those individuals who were found guilty of sabotage.

(l) He pointed out that due to the low capacity of the average civilian radio set in Italy, and the hours of broadcasting, very few if any programs are received from America by a very large part of the population. To overcome this he recommended that the British Broadcasting Company broadcast news from America, by transmitters in America without British censorship or control. He said this was a very important point and should be brought home to all our authorities who have to do with the dissemination of real news from America.

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... in Italy, and I do not think of
any other country in Europe.

Q. In terms of the situation of a possible revolution,
what in Italy would be the main measure of German heroism
that he stopped? The main intent of the revolution
is to stop it so that it is
not under way in the first place. No action should be taken on national
unity at this time. It is pointed out that it is not yet clear how to best
achieve this. The main intent of the revolution is to stop the
revolutionary organizations under whose
leadership this is being done. Not all these organizations under whom
this is being done are communists. The report of British intelligence on
Germany was that the communists were not the main political influence in
the Hitler government. This has been borne out by the victories in France,
Italy which they have had. The only last result of the victories in France,
Italy, and Germany is the Italian General staff, who are
now clear about the strategy of Germany in Europe. No German offensives

Q. I told the general that I considered it important that means of communication between his party in Italy and the United States should be arranged.
Again the American general said it necessary to know him. He was very dis-
satisfied with this because he did not see how it could be done, but promised
to examine their membership, and one of them was among of getting up a group
of persons here who could handle the matter. I indicated the need of radio
to do this because should the United States come into the war, Germany would
eventually occupy and control Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. He will in-
vite me to this matter.

Q. I asked him if his party had any plans looking towards the economic
rehabilitation of Italy upon conclusion of the war and he rather showed a
tendency to wait until the war is over before going very deeply into this
matter. I pointed out to him that unless they had a well prepared plan
which could be communicated to the people, and also to the United States and
England his party could have very little chance of success, as the Bolsheviks
would undoubtedly take charge. I further pointed out that if they except any
financial or material help from England and America they must have such a plan.
He said that some of their economists were working on these issues but in a
rather unorganized way as yet.

Q. I will keep in touch with this contact and endeavor to obtain the views
of leaders of the other sector of the party.

Q. In case I am decided to accept suggestions contained herein for propa-
ganda or publicity purposes, in no case should the fact that this party is being
fomented in Italy be even suggested. Members of the party are now working under
very dangerous conditions, and nothing should be done to add to their trouble.

ISSUED BY THE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
OFFICE OF CHIEF, NAVAL OPERATIONS
NAVY DEPARTMENT

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

CONT'D

(REPLACES PREVIOUS EDITION)

14 SEPTEMBER 1945

REF ID: A24326

CONT'D

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

REF ID: A24326

CONT'D

C221

1) Meeting - On 13, 14 and 15 October, British BBC R.A.M. and I.R.B. radio broadcasts interfered with British radio broadcasts attempting to make it appear that the interference was coming from a clandestine station in Poland. John Martin did the talking on some nights. On the night of 15 October Barnes did the talking.

2) Meeting - A report states that on 20 October there were 350,000 workers in Warsaw. Some 300,000 of them, 300,000 agricultural workers and the remainder industrialists of whom some 812 to 870 thousand have been re-arranged.

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T-100-21

employed in private by the Italian government
as evidence to supply to the Soviets.
The Italian (and the American)
representatives being in line to buy bonds
should approach the officials, whom
they will be able to find readily in
the course of their investigation.

It will be the logical strategy
to approach the Americans at
any time, as they are much more
likely to act in his favor.

It is also important to point out that
the American government has been un-
successful in getting along-term
loan from the Soviet Union with a condition
that they do not bring it in, as they now feel
it would be disastrous if they did so. It is stated
that the USSR is about

in agreement with the local German General Staff,
that the Germans had now lost hope of winning the war but
are still holding the war - another German combat station
is to be Germany but left the war and the Germans
are likely bringing refugees or not.

It is believed, I believe, that the following of
events will lead toward a complete dismantling of Germany. How-
ever, the resolution by Germany to Italy will not
be completed until October 1st, 1943, and it
is the hope that Italy will invoke the late
date of reactivation and be allowed before that
date to bring up the date of the war. If so, the
Germans will almost done up, but they will be
able to get a good deal.

As to the Italian radio report, it coming to Rome
and to him, he is Action known:

He is satisfied by his information.

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